NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4. 1892.-TWELVE PAGES.

mg \$6,000 for the safe return of the boy. tensibly he went alone, but really he was accompanied by a posse of resolute farmers, who were prepared for any emergency.

diller's bridge spans a stream that flows through an isolated region. No trees are near it. There some shrubs within gunshot of the spot, however. A man standing on the bridge on a clear night, is a marked for a good marksman in the shrubbery. Mr. Waterbury had a dark lantern with him whe went to the bridge. The plan was to turn the dark lantern upon the man or men who should meet him on the bridge. This would make them a sure target for the farmers in the shrubbery But the men did not come. walked up and down the iron bridge until 1:3 Then he gave up the search and drove Miller's bridge is five miles from Mr Waterbury's house. The farmers dispersed and some of them drove back with Mr. Waterbury.

When Mr. Waterbury returned home, his wife opened the door before he had alighted from his wagon. It was nearly 3 o'clock in the morning Mr. Waterbury told his wife that Ward had not been found. The mother, worn out with grief, Just at this moment other carriage wheels were heard and a moment later steps were heard on the front piazza. Then there was loud knock at the door. Mr. Waterbury sprang to the door and opened it. There upon the front steps stood his little son Ward, with Mr. Close directly behind him. Ward sprang into his fathers

When they had regained composure? Close told them how he came to have Ward. He said that at 2 o'clock that morning he heard a violent knocking at the front door. He went to the front door and opened it. A boy stood there. Mr.

Why, I am Ward Waterbury," replied the boy. Mr. Close knew the Waterburys, because he had visited their house while selling clams. He had heard that Ward Waterbury had been kidnapped. Where did you come from?" asked Mr. Close.

A man brought me here on his back," said Ward. Mr. Close immediately turned his attention toward the road which runs in front of the There was no man there. "He must have run away," said Ward. Ward then told Mr. Clos how he had been kidnapped and returned. ended by saying "I want to go home right away." Mr. Close thought he had better take the boy home at once and not wait until daylight. He hitched up his horse and wagon, took Ward in with him and started. Mr. Close's house is in East Stanwich. This is about five miles from Mr. Water-

Ward then told the story of his capture while his father and mother listened in amazement. He said that about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon be was outside of the schoolhouse playing with some other children. They were about to start for home. Two men approached on foot. They asked Ward to show them the way to a cross road. Ward went with them. They told him he was a bright boy and remarked that he was polite to them. When they got Ward out of sight and hearing, they took him roughly by the arms and said, "Here now, young fellow you come along with us, and don't you make no noise, neither." Ward was much terrified. The men had promised him candy for his trouble in showing them the way, and the sudden gruffness of their tones was a shock to him. He cried out in alarm and tried to run away, but they held They went across lots, striding rapidly along through fields, patches of woodland, over hills and along desolate country roads. They evidently knew their way well enough, for they did not besitate for a moment.

It was growing dark, and Ward's legs were tired and his feet were sore from the forced march. Finally, the boy was unable to go any further. Then one of the men carried him. Ward was so tired that he gradually fell asleep in spite of his terror. When he awoke he found himself in a room. It was scantily furnished. Ward was lying on an untidy bed with his clothing on. The men had pulled his rubber boots off. "Where am I?" said Ward.

"Oh, you are safe enough, don't you fear," said

Ward begged to be allowed to go home, but the men only laughed at him. The boy was hungry. The men seemed to have some food it the house and they gave some of it to Ward. He was too frightened to notice the surroundings Finally he fell asleep and did not awake unt morning. He knew it was daylight because light was streaming through the closely drawn blinds He could not look out of the windows, nor would the men allow him to go to the door. He was kept in this one room all day. The men staye there with him. From the description Ward wa able to give of the contents of the room, the

house might have been any one of the hundred

small houses in the backwoods.

The men seemed uneasy toward nightfall or Tuesday. They had evidently expected some on who did not come. As night advanced the un easiness of the men increased. They had been telling Ward all day that they were looking for a carriage to come and take him home. One of the men remarked to the other: "He has gone back on us sure." Finally Ward was put to bed again and fell asleep. How long he slept he does not know, but he was aroused by one of the men who said to him "Come now, we are going to take you home.'

Ward got up and dressed himself. It was pitch dark. He could not distinguish anything The two men took him by the arms and started to walk. Ward walked with them through th gloom until his feet and legs gave out again Then the men took turns carrying Ward on their Ward said they must have walked for miles. The men were angry about something and kept swearing from time to time. Finally one of the men went away and the fellow who was carrying Ward soon stopped in front of a gate

Ward could see the dim outlines of the house. "Now get down, bub," said the man. Ward got down, "Run into the yard and knock at the door," said the man. Ward did so gladly enough and in the meantime the man escaped. Then Mr Close took him home. Ward said the men were rough but they treated him well and gave him They did not offer him any They acted to him as if they were doing what some one told them to do, and were mad because the person did not come to see them as they expected. Ward is unable to give

any definite description of the men. After Ward had finished his story, his father questioned him. He asked him if he had seen anything of Charles E. Waterbury, his cousin, while the men were taking him away. He said he had not. This was a direct contradiction of the story told by Charles E. Waterbury. This young man had called upon Ward's parents with the letter from the kidnappers demanding \$5,000 for Ward's return. At the time Charles E. Waterbury told his uncle about ther from the kidnappers demandance ther from the kidnappers demandance therefor Ward's return. At the time Charles about E. Waterbury told his uncle about meeting the kidnappers, he said to him: "Uncle, if I was in your place I would pay them fellows

GIVE. UP WITHOUT RANSOM.

KIDNAPPERS RETURN WARD WATERBURY.

BELIEF THAT THEY WERE FRIGHTENED FROM THEIR PURPOSE—THE ROY'S STORY.

Ward Waterbury, Charles P. Waterbury's eight-fear-old son, who was kidnapped on Monday after-noon at Poundridge, Westchester County, was remoon at Poundridge, Westchester County, was remoon at Poundridge, Westchester County, was remoon at Poundridge, Westchester County, was resturned to his parents' home at 3 o'clock yester-aday with a warfant for Charles E. Waterbury. He said that us warfant do mone, he should do nothing more in the case. He said the case was properly in the jurisdiction of the Connecticut authorities.

Undersherif Puspley, who, in company with do was kidnapped on Monday after-turned from his fruitless errand to Miller's returned from his fruitless errand to Miller's returned from his fruitless errand to Miller's higher at Bedford, where he had gone to meet the kidnappers of his son at midnight according to their own appointment made in a letter demanding S6,000 for the safe return of the boy. Os-

in hand. Deputy Sheriff Newman, of Connecticut, guarded the road to the north. The newspaper man and another reporter were placed in a clump of bushes to the south, while Hart and Pugsley were in the underbrush close to Mr. Waterbury. They had agreed to halt any person coming from any direction. About a quarter to 1 o'clock, he says the watchers heard a noise of loud talking, followed by a shot in the direction of the reporters. The deputies hastened to the scene and found burly "Jim" Miller, a bluff farmer living in the neighborhood, and after whom the bridge was named. lowed by a shot in the direction of the reporters. The deputies hastened to the scene and found burly "Jim" Miller, a bluff farmer living in the neighborhood, and after whom the bridge was named, engaged in an altercation with the men. Miller was under the influence of cider, and threatened to whip the newspaper man who had fired, Miller thought, at him, after commanding him to halt. Deputy-Sheriff Pugsley counselled peace between the combatants, and after waiting for an hour longer with no prospect of success in their undertaking, the party withdrew. An hour later young Waterbury was turned over to the clam-digger about seven miles away. The deputy-sheriff thinks the shot scared the kidnappers away.

THE FRENCH TRADE POLICY.

OTHER COUNTRIES TO MEET THE NEW TARIFF.

SWITZERLAND, ITALY AND BELGIUM TO TAKE DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

Dr. Lardy, Swiss Minister to France, relative to the ernment would have the greatest difficulty in pr venting Parliament from starting a tand war with would have to take defensive measures against the conmercial policy of France. The Marquis de Car-conara, the Italian Ambassador, and Baron Beyens. the Pelgien Minister, were both seen on the same subject: and each declared that, in view of the new French turiffs, his Government would take measures

Havre, Feb. J .- The steamer La Gascogne, being un able to enter the larter until late in the night, sent her papers ashere by the on Sunday afternoon. The Havre customs officials have declared this proceeding irregular, and are trying to enforce the new tariff. The teneral Transatlantic Company intends to fight the point in the courts.

DISCHARGING THE EIDER'S CARGO. ALL HER SPECIE AND THE MAILS LANDED-PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S SUGGESTION

ABOUT FOG SIGNALS. Feb. 3.- The lefeboats this morning made several journeys to and from the stranded North German Llayd steamer Elder, aground on the Atherfield Ledge, and succeeded in landing all the spec-They also landed several sacks of mail, which was in a wet condition. he rest of the mail-bags were landed. Helnecke and a majority of the Elder's others returne this morning to the Elder, where they directed the work of discharging the cargo. Shortly before half past 4 the work of discharging cargo was stopped, the lighters which were alongside the Elder pitching and tossing too much to allow of work being done. communication with the steamer was suspended. Captain Heinecke remains on board the wreck. At nightfall the Eider was in the same position. The

At 2 o'clock this morning the North German Lloyd steamer Havel, Captain Junest, which sailed from New-York on January 26, arrived at Southampton. Mapy of the passengers by the Elder boarded the

Havel there, and proceeded for livemen.

Professor Tyndall writes to the press proposing the use of sudden, powerful flashlights, or gun-cotton ex-plosions, as more likely to be effectual in warning cossels off the coast during a fog than a steady glare-te continuous blasts on a foghern. He suggests the

At the office of the North German Lloyd Steamship ompany yesterday it was said that all hope of savng the stranded steamship Elder had not been abandoned. The Elder was built by John Elder & Co. of Glasgow, for the North German Lloyd steamship Company, in 1883. She registered 5,200 tons and w d at \$700,000. Her cargo was valued at \$70,000 and both vessel and carro were insured. At the office of the company vesterday it was said that no in formation had been received as to what steamer would of the company yesterday it was said that no in formation had been received as to what steamer would take the Elder's place on the line.

UNWILLING TO SELL PORTUGUESE COLONIES. Lishon, Feb. 3.-The Cortes to-day refused to dienss Senhor Almeida's proposal to sell the Portuguese olonies in order to relieve the country's financial dis-

The Portuguese Ministry, in order to avoid greate financial difficulties than those already existing, seem be running the risk of jumping from the frying-pan nto the fire. Its unpatriotic course may renew Republican agitation which was so threatening a year ago, at the time of the quarrel with England in regar to the Mozambique possessions of Portugal. It is true that the masses in that country are not yet ready for a republican form of government, and that the Revolu-tionary party has suffered severely in the recent deat of Senhores Latino Coelho and Jose Elias Garcia, it premost lenders. But they have been replaced b senhores Rodrigues de Freitas, Magalhoes Lima and Manoel d'Arriaga, who would take advantage of any eros committed by the monarchy, in regard to the illegrity of the national territory and the patriotic pride of the countrymen of Vasco da Sama, Camoens and Albaquerque The contempts with which the proposals of the Ministry have been tiscuss them, shows sufficiently that Conservative and Republican or Liberal Deputies alike are \$pposed ! the Governmental policy of dismemberment. essesses colonies in Africa and Asia, with a total population of about 5,000,000. The dispatch does no state what portion of these remains of the immen-colonial Empire formerly owned by Portugal it proposed to cede to England, in return for a mor less large sum in pounds sterling. Goa, in India in which province there occurred recently a small re colt, and which is isolated, might be abandoned with out great prejudice to Portuguese interests or prestigbut the fact that it is England to which the coloni would be offered sufficiently indicates that the Mozar sique region of the Zambesi is the territory which th Liston Ministry is prepared to give away, in the mi-taken hope of relieving the country's financial dis-tress. At any rate, that colony would best suit the British negotiators, and, if they could not secure the Mozamblque, they might agree to buy the Portuguess colonies on the western coast of Africa. Ministry is prepared to give away, in the in hope of relieving the country's financial d

A MINISTER DISMISSED BY THE CZAE. St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.-It is reported that the Czi dismissed the Minister of Communications, whose re-tirement from office was published on Saturday last, in remptory manner. This action of the Czar, it is was taken to pacify M. Witte, the Director of a peremptory manner. Railways, who threatened to resign his office because the Minister of Communications had hampered M Witte and Colonel Wenderich in regulating the con-gested grain traffic.

TO EXCLUDE NEEDY RUSSIAN HEBREWS. Vienna, Feb. 3.—In the Lower House of the Reichs rath to-day, Count Edward Tnaffe, Minister of the Interior and president of the Austrian Council of Ministers, said that the frontier officials had been in structed to stop all moneyless Russian Hebrews seeking to enter Austria or Hungary. No immigrants, he added, would be allowed to enter Austria or Hungary, except those who intended to pass through the country on their way to America.

WELCOMED TO LEIPSIC WITH HIS BRIDE. Leipsic, Feb. 3.—Prince Augustus of Saxony, the beh to the throne, entered Leipsic in state to day, accom-Leipsic, Feb. 3.—Prince Augustus of Saxony, the beir to the throne, entered Leipsic in state today, accompanied by his bride. The route to the palace was lined with veterans. In the evening the students of the university formed a torchlight procession and marched imaging workmen were missing, and must have lost their lives in the burning building. The fremen made a search for bodies, after the flames were extinguished, and failed to find any. The supposed imaging workmen were found in a liquor store,

soons considericies; so, if there is any foundation for the rumor that the Ministers are going to Washington as early as the first of next week, the third member of the delegation is more likely to by the Hon. Mac-kenzie Bowell than any one else." The first Minister was asked to confirm this, but said: "There is noth-ing in it to confirm or deny. It is mere surmise." Mr. Bowell said: "It might be true, but I am not in a position to confirm it."

THE NEW IMPERIAL AND PRUSSIAN LOANS. Berlin, Feb. 3.-The new imperial and Prussia which together amount to 340,000,000 marks will be issued on February D, at 83 marks 600 pfenningsyndicate of Berlin bankers has been receiving sub-riptions for the loan.

THE NAMOUNA AT SUAKIM. a James Gordon Bennett, of New-York, has arrived at

PORMALLY RATIFIED BY THE UNITED STATES Brussels, Feb. 3.- The Anti-Slavery Conference As was ratified by the United States at the Foreign Wn Istry to day in conformity with the resolution of the

CANADIAN CHESS TOURNAMENT. Toronto, Feb. 3.-The Canadian chess tourfament as been in progress here for about ten days,

A CAR WRECKED BY DYNAMITE.

NOT ONE OF ITS THERTEEN OCCUPANTS SERI-OUSLY HURT-STRIKERS BELIEVED TO HAVE CAUSED THE EXPLOSION.

Pittsburg, Feb. 3.-Wood's Run Car No. 102, of the employes on their way to work. When it reached the en were cut by the flying glass, but no one wa seriously hurt.

Beaver ave, early this morning, near the scene of explosion. He also said that several days ngo two the second of explosions as a second of the second of th

strikers, and believes it was be who put the deed was carridge on the track. The belief that the deed was done by a striker, however, is not duried by the officials of the road. It is the reneral impression that the guilty man was an over-zealous sympathizer with the strikers.

MYSTERIOUS MURDERS NEAR JOHNSTOWN.

THEY SEEM TO HAVE BEEN THE WORK OF ONE MAN, BUT HE CAN'T BE FOUND.

Pittsburg, Feb. 3.-A Johnstown, Penn., disputch ays: "Nothing since the flood in the spring of Isso has caused so much alarm as a series of mysterious nurders that have been committed within a radius of twelve miles. Apparently nil the five murders were one by one hand, but so far detectives have been mable to discover its owner. On December 4 th ody of a well-dressed man was found in the woods near Gallitzin with a builet-hole in his head. The body was that of a prosperous looking man The theory of snicide, which at first prevailed, wa dispelled by the position in which the body was found. No clew could be obtained as to his identity, and he

A week later the body of another man was found about twelve miles away, with a hole through his head About this time, it was learned that George Myers, a prosperous citizen of Fragality, had disappeared, a he body was identified as his. Myers had \$800 on his person when he left home, and he had been nurdered for his money. Less than a week ago the tecomposed body of another man was found in the yoods, near liethel. The clothes were of good woods, near active. The clothes were of 1900 quality, but nothing could be discovered to establish his identity. The horrible butchery of old man Krins and his wife and the cremation of their iodies, a less uights ago, is attributed to the same mysterious murierer, who is evidently blung in the mountains ready to ponnec upon any victim who he supposes has some.

THE FIRE RECORD.

COLONEL DE ARNAUD'S HOUSE EURNED. The fine summer house of Colonel Charles A. Do by fire yesterday afternoon, and it was with difficulty that neighboring buildings were saved. Colonel an Mrs. De Arnaud spend their winters in Washing on, and their summer home is left in the charge of aretakers. Colonel Ds Arnaud came North a fe days ago and had left his house yesterday afterno He had hard'y reached the railway station, at Carito Hill, about 200 yards away, when a messenger told im his place was on lire, and the Colonel, rushing nell, found flames shooting from every part. The Bleachery, at Carlton Hill, sent a force light the blaze, and messages were sent to Rutherford and Passage for aid. By half-past 4, however, the house was a mass of glowing rules, and the Breme-and for half an hour been devoting their efforts t

To a Tribune reporter Colonel De Arnaud said hi ess was about \$30,000, and his insurance amounted about half that sum. He said the house containe ds books, pictures, relies and furniture, and nothing was saved. He could assign no reason for the fire The house was a landmark in the vicinity of Carlton Hill, and was known as the Fisher Homestead.

NO EODIES IN THE FLAMES. Firemen were called by Iwo alarms yesterday fternoon to the six-story building No. 505 Washingon-st., which was formerly a storage warehou ed lately has been known as the West Side Palace Lodging House. John F. Berrigan, who kept the lodging house, had decided to discontinue his business and had sold most of his furniture there. He had four men at work packing up the beds for renoval when the fire broke out mysteriously on the third floor. The building was damaged to the extent

of \$2,000. It belongs to William L. Cole. Eerrigan caused excitement by declaring that tw GERMANS TO FIGHT HILL. OPPOSED TO THE "SNAP-CONVENTION."

OVER TWO THOUSAND NAMES ALREADY RE-CEIVED FOR THE CALL FOR A BIG MEETING.

The headquarters of the Committee of Twenty-five, t No. 10 Wall-st., engaged in the work of organizing the movement against Hill and his midwinter onvention, were besieged yesterday by carnest Demorats from all parts of the State, as well as of the city, anxious to express their sympathy and to ally come from Democrats of standing and influence in-forming the committee of the widespread dissatisfa:tion of the masses of the party with the plans of the with the snap-judgment Hill managers-especially convention of February 22, in which the voters of the party could have no possible voice.

The opinion given by many of the writers was that Mr. Hill's nomination for President not desired by the party at large that the machine-made declaration expected from the State Convention to be held at Albany, that the ex-Governor was the choice of the Democracy of the State, would never be ratified by the people at the

Rignal D. Woodward, chairman of the committee n charge of signatures to the call for the mass-meeting over 2,000 names had been attached to that document helr party ticket in National and State elections. ontent and revolt against machine government was

Rives, Assistant Secretary of State under President Cleveland; General J. J. Morrison, Frederick N. God-Morris, Ir., Bennet H. Lane, H. T. Kneeland, Charles Marks, William Himrod, Edward Berry, L. Thornley Burns, Julian L. Myers, T. C. Buck, Fielding L. Marshall, Charles A.Jackson, B.Wintermeyer, Edward Foley. John McCarthy, William G. Murphy, P. C. Donnelly,

From the numerous letters received at the commitcity, wrote: "As I am opposed to all monoeuvring

ay neighborhood. I do this not in the interest of any candidate or faction, but simply because I think the

So prominent a Democrat as G. Hyde Clark, of

state, said of the "kodak" gathering: "The early call seems to handicap the people from being heard at the

A Struben County Democrat speaks his mind about ons, and when that is accomplished their work in a reat measure is done. There is no wonder that the d District of Stenben is so strongly Republican. They not care a rush for the interest of the people so long they hold the offices.

From the same Congress District comes this sentitent from a well-known Democrat: "While the deletos from this county will be for IIII.

Democrat: "While if tes from this county will be for Hill, still there is a ry strong feeding against him, and especially against corap convention. The rank and the of our party out President Cleveland to run, for the Hill men did to help us much in 1825. We don't want Senator

Chairman Anderson, in speaking of Edward Perhaps these gentlemen think this is a greater issue and one of more importance than the tariff or the currency, or any of the other great questions on which the success of the Democratic party depends.

GENERAL HUSTED ISSUES A CALL.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO MEET ON FEBRUARY 13.

General James W. Husted, chairman of the Repubcan State Executive Committee, yesterday Issued a call for a meeting of that body, to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city, on Saturday, February 13, at noon. In his letter to the several members of the Executive Committee he requests a full attendance, as urgent business is to be brought before them. The committee will arrange for calling the Republican State Convention which will elect the tour delegates at large and the four alternates a large to represent New-York in the Republican National Convention at Minneapells, on June 7. The delegates to the State Convention will be expected also to declare the preferences of the Republican voters will probably consider the date and place for the meetng of the State Convention, although these are mat ters which must be settled by the fall State Commit-

It is understood that the general sentiment of the party leaders is that the State Committee should be rought together to call the convention before the end of February. The convention will likely be called for April or May, a late date compared to that of the Democratic State Convention, which meets at Albany

on February 22. William Bookheld, the chairman of the Republican state Committee, said yesterday that the immediate assembling of the Executive Committee met his cordial approval. He thought that there should also be an early meeting of the State Committee to fix the time and place for holding the State Convention. Mr. Brook-field added that he desired a full expression of opinion on the subject, although for himself he believed that May I was a sufficiently early date. By that time he thought that he was safe in saying that the sentiment of the country would be eystallized, and that it would be definitely settled whether lessified Harrison or Secretary Blaine should head the Republican teket. Mr. Brookfield felt sure that, in either case, the choice would be manimous, and that the result would be a arly meeting of the State Committee to fix the time

DISAPPROVAL OF HIS TACTICS IN WASHING. TON.

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS AT THE CAPITAL THINK

THE EARLY CONVENTION A MISTAKE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, February 3.-1f private express eading Southern Democrats in Washington are to be regarded as of value, David B. Hill does not stand as

well as he did a month ago. There is no doubt that the theft of one branch of the State Legislature by the Democrats gave him temporary prestige, or that he There is equally no doubt that he has lost much of that prestige and frittered away his ndvantages by his course since that time. It is now said of him by Southern Democrats-men who are powerful enough to control delegates from entire States in the National Convention-that the calling of th New-York State Convention on February 22 in his interest was an inexcusable blunder. A Democrat who

may justly be regarded as the leader of his party in the South, both on account of his ability and the ex-alted place which he holds, to-day said to a Tribune

"Why should New-York hold her convention three months before any other State? It seems to me that she might well have waited until April at least, be eventions until May. There has been undue haste. It will look as though the Empire State has determined to foreclose the matter, and dictate the nomination

well as to any other New-York candidate." "By the way," he continued, "I observe that Mr. Cleveland has been received with a good deal of en-thusiasm in the South-In New-Orleans, Atlanta and other places. That may be significant.

The Democrat who has been quoted has not usually been regarded as a Cleveland man, but as one who is inclined to be friendly to Hill, as he undoubtedly is. Another Southern Democrat, who has been

garded as an anti-Cleveland man, and who is one, said : "I am at a loss to understand what the New-York Democrats mean. Does Hill want to throw the nomination to Gorman or to a Western man? He certainly cannot expect to obtain it for himself by his present tactles. His performances since he came to Washinghe did in New-York, but of what he has done and failed since he came to Washington. I do not even until Mr. Flower was installed; but when he did take He would like to pose as the only man who can lead the Democratic party into To personal appeals and supplications he has added the use of indirect influences of the 'cheap John' variety, and between the two he has created a sense of disgust. The truth is that no man, however great, can afford to resort to methods to promote his prospects for a Presidential nomination such as a man night use who is seeking a postmastership or a con

But that's not the worst of it. Mr. Hill seem to assume that he has only to obtain a solid delegation n New-York, by hook or by crook, and that then the Demcratic National Convention will have to take him as its candidate, willy nilly; in other words, he coolly assumes that New-York, under such creum-stances, is to dictate the nomination. Now, if Mr. IIIII himself really expects to become the beneficiary ne, he is even a smaller politician than some of Mr. Hill's efforts here to promote his as-

pirations as a Presidential candidate have not been marked by that shrewdness which unsophisticated but experienced observers of National politics had a right to expect. In fact, he has distinctly injured his reputation for astuteness; he has apparently forgotten that Washington is no longer a provincial town and Jones, Mortimer A. Taggart, J. B. Ottman, Denis that a decoy which might answer in Albany is not dated to deceive many persons at the National

Capital.

It was reported to-day that a "literary bureau" in the interest of Mr. Hill's candidacy is to be organized here within the next few days and is expected to do efficient service. Why the headquarters should be in Washington instead of at Albany is as yet a mystery. The probable explanation is that the sonator expects to devote considerable time to his legislative duties during the remainder of the session.

HILL'S DOINGS IN ALBANY.

HE ARANDONS THE SENATE TILL HE HAS " FIXED" ALL THE DOUBTFUL COUNTIES.

Albany, Feb. 3.-Unless Calvin S. Brice can be conidered as representing both Ohio and New-York in the United States Senate, New-York State at present has only one representative in that body; for David B. Hill has turned his back on Washington and, although he is drawing his salary at regular intervals the fight against Grover Cleveland and in favor of his own candidacy for the Presidency. He now has been from Washington for nearly two weeks, and return there until he has assured himself that, in every county in which a Cleveland man has state the services which he is paid to perform and at the party devices well known: the same time draws the salary that comes with the office.

But what is Mr. Hill doing in Albany so long? And why is he neglecting his duties as a United States Senafort. The answer to that question is simply this: He does not trust "Ross" Murphy and "Boss" Flower far as he might, and allow them to look out for him. while he could be at the seat of the National Government asionishing the entire country with the statesmanlike qualities which he says he possesses. the other hand, he openly asserts that he deserted his post to engage in directing the ward caucuses and the primary elections that are being held in the various countles and cities of the State. He is directing the movements of his automatons, just out a Republican who had been fairly elected to the State Senate and just as he directed Storm Emans, the County Clerk, and Isaac H. Maynard, then Deputy Attorney General, to stend the corrected returns and carry them back to Dutchess County. He constantly is in communication with the various counties in the State where the Cleveland men are yet alive nd from which protests had come against his jack-inthe box convention. That is what has called him from Washington and

what keeps him here in Albany. In Wayne County, in Cayuga County, In Genesee County, in Eric County, in Chantauqua County, the majority of the Democratic voters continue to believe that Grover Cleveland is a statesman and that David B. Hill is a political trick ster only. In each of these counties Hill has mapped out, for local leaders who have been here to see him, a plan of campaign in which "snap" primaries, lightning rul In fact, he is the director-general of his own cam-paign, and he is paying personal attention to the most minute detail of it. He has laid out his plan of but tle just as a general in open warfare would, but with Grover Cleveland as his enemy and the Cleveland forces to fight. "Rats" P. Flower has turned over to him absolutely every bit of legislation in which there may be the most particle of politics, and every appointment that has been made, and is to be made, from that of the notorious naming of Isaac H. Maynard for the Court of Appeals bench down to the veriest floor cleaner in the Capitol, means Hill politics.

"tio see the Senator, he understands these matter is an expression often on the lips of "Rats" P. Flower, This is the reply that he makes to every one who asks him about a bill that comes to his "The Senator" nlone is allowed to de nlone is allowed to determine the bill is to be treated. has the Governor de jure placed himself Hill's keeping that he has consented, it is said, to become a tall to Hill's Presidential kite. has been told that be could head the Hill delegation from this State if he wanted to. It is declared that Hill has persuaded him that it would be a wise and a profitable thins to

declared that Hill has persuaded him that it would be a wise and a profitable thing to do.

Mr. Hill did not give out to-day the rest of the precedents which he said through "Hoss" Murphy last night would justify him in causing the "freeze-out" convention to be called. Perhaps he did not desire to cite any more precedents of the character of those that he named yesterday, for in two out of three cases the party that called the mid-whiter conventions were badly defeated. On this point there has been to-day a positive silence at the Hill headquarters in State-st.

TO ATTEND THE BIG MEETING.

Jamestown, Feb. 3 (Special).—At a meeting of the local Cleveland faction of the Democracy this evening, much indignation was expressed over the unscrupulous manner in which Hill's "snap" convention had been sprung upon them. A. Frank Jenkins and James L. Weeks were appointed a committee to attend the mass-meeting in New-York on February 11.

A WOMAN SHOT AND INSTANTLY KILLED. The police of the One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. police station reported late last night that Weissmuller, a servant employed at No. 24 East One-hundred and-twenty-sixth-st., was shot and instantly

killed in the areaway of the house by Frederick Venner, who escaped.

NEW BALLOT REFORM BILL.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MR: SAXTON TO INTRODUCE IT IN THE SENATE TO DAY.

IT WAS PREPARED IN NEW-YORK CITY, AND PROVIDES FOR A "BLANKET" BALLOT, WITH PARTY DEVICES-THE "PASTER" ABOL-

> ISHED-OTHER FEATURES OF THE NEW MEASURE. THE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Albany, Feb. 3 .- Lewis L. Delafield arrived here to-night from New-York, bringing with him the Ballot Reform bill which has been drawn up by Wheeler H. Peckham, Gustav H. Schwab, Horace E. Deming and other men prominent in the People's Municipal League, in company with representatives of the labor organizations. The measure provides for a "blanket" ballot, with party devices, and abolishes the "paster" ballot absolutely. Mr. Delafield submitted the bill to Senator Saxton, the author of the present Ballot Reform law; and the latter, after an investigation of its offered to introduce it in the Senate to-morrow, This offer was accepted by Mr. Delafield, and the bill will at once appear before the Legislature. The bill provides that the names of the candidates of the several parties shall be put in parallel columns upon a "blanket" ballot, and that a figure or a device shall be used to designate the candidate of each party. The bill says upon this

The State convention, or, failing action by such convention, the State Committee, of any party entitled to make nominations under the provisions of this act, may select any simple figure as a device, and request, in any certificate of nomination, that such figure or device shall be used to designate the candidates of such party upon the ballots, at all elections throughout the State. If non sittee or primary meeting of any party entitled to make shall be embraced within the political subdivision fro which any candidate nominated by that perty is to be elected; whereupon such figure or device shall be so used. committed appointed by any convention or primary to make nominations to public office, may, upon filing a certificate of nomination, as hereinbelow provided, select a device, in like manner and with like effect as if such device were selected by such conv-or preliminary meeting.

The figure or device may be the figure of a state animal, an anchor or any such appropriate symbol; but neither the cout of arms or scal of the State or of the such parties shall be entitled to the use of such device of party name, being governed in his decision by the priority of application; but, if it be impossible to decide in that way, he shall assign such device by lot to one of the parties asking for it; and, if the other party shall present no other device or no other party name, he shall himself select a different device or a different party name for each of the others, so that no two parties shall be designated by the

The bill diminishes the number of signatures required to make an independent nomination from 3,000 voters to 2,000 voters. There is also a provision permitting independent voters to fill out their ballots with the names of candidates of other parties. Here is the provision:

Section 8. When a person shall have been once duly neminated for any office, in the manner prescribed by Section 3 or Section 5 of this act, and shall not have declined such nomination, he shall not again be nominated act, from having the name of any duly nominated candi-date printed upon the ballot, in the party column of the political party or other nominating body by whose cer-

There is the following provision for making

least six days before ejection day send to the town elerk of each town, and to the aldermen of each ward in any opies for each election district in such town or ward, contaming the name and party, or political designation, and the device, if any, of each candidate nominated, as herein-before provided, to be voted for by the voters of the raspective towns and wards, substantially in the form of the ballots to be used at the election. Such list shall, at least three days before the day of Alderman in one or more public places in each election dis

Provision is also made to aid the illiterate voter in indicating his choice of candidates. Section 10

It shall be the duty of each officer charged by law with the duty of providing the official printed ballots to provide for each polling-place official stamps, of appropriate size, making a mark in the shape of a Greek cross, with which the vater shall designate his choice of candidates upon the ballet. The number of stamps provided for each polling-place shall not exceed by two the number of voling booths or compartments provided for that polling-place. booths or compartments provided for that polling-place. It shall also be the duty of such officer to provide, with each official stamp, one ink-pad to ink the same, contain-ing red ink. All official stamps furnished by the same officer shall be elike in all respects, and the same color and quality of ink shall be used for all ink-pads furnished

The act says that the ballot shall be as follows: At the upper left-hand corner of each ballot shall be tub three inches in horizontal width and one inch to neight, which shall project above the top of the ballot proper, and shall be separated therefrom by a perforated inc, so that it may be readily detached from the ballot. Nothing shall be printed upon such stub, except the printed number hereinafter mentioned. The ballot to be used at each polling-place shall be divided into as many separate colors as there are different political parties, or other no anting hodies, who have nominated candidates as provided by this act to be voted for at such olling-place. The said columns are heteinafter referred on as "party columns." Such columns shall be two and me half inches in width. At the top of each of said columns shall be a space, inclosed by black prieted lines, ex-tending across the full width of the ballot, and two inches in height. In which shall be provided: (1) The party or political name or designation, if any, and (2) figure or device, if any, of the political or other nominating body, the names of candidates appear in such column. Such space, containing such party or political name or designation and such figure or device, is hereinafter referred to as "the party device at the head of the ballot."

In each of said party columns, below the party device at the head of the ballot, shall be printed, in brevie lower case type, the name of every office for which the voters voting from the polling-place for which the billot is prepared may vote at the election. Under the name of each office shall be printed, in brevier capital type, the name of each candiprescribed by this act, by the political party or other nomi-nating body whose party or political name or designation and figure or device shall appear at the head of such

The act says that the voter may indicate his choice in this manner:

In preparing his tallot the voter may designate the candidate for whom he desires to vote in the following manner, t) wit. (1) He may stamp a cross mark with the official stamp at the right hand side of the name of with the official stamp at the right name side of the name of each candidate for whost he desires to vote: (2) Any voter may stamp a cross mark with the official stamp within the square containing the party device at the head of any party column; and a ballot so marked shall be counted as a vote for each and every candidate whose name is printed in that party column; but, if the voter shall erase the name of any candi-date in such column, the ballot so marked shall not be counted as a vote for the candidate whose name is so erased, and if, in addition to stamping a cross mark within the square containing the device at the head of any party column, the shall also stamp a cross mark opposite the name of any candidate or candidates for any office in any other column the mark opposite the name of sich other candidate shall be construed as a vote for such candidate, and the ballot